

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280)
contains.

YIQ(99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(99.3740, 15.4880,
49.7280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	913FA7
RGB	145, 63, 167
RGB Percent	57%, 25%, 65%
CMY	0.4311, 0.7531, 0.3451
CMYK	0.13, 0.62, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	287°, 45%, 45%
HSV	287°, 62%, 65%
XYZ	20.4389, 12.3668, 37.8666
YIQ	99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

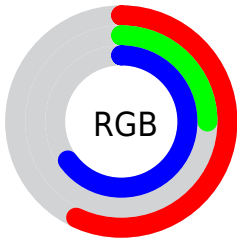
Format	Color
R _Y B	145, 63, 167
Decimal	9519015
CIE Lab	41.79, 50.45, -41.00
CIE LCh	42, 65.008, 320.896
Yxy	12.3668, 0.2892, 0.1750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287709095 (0xFF913FA7)
YUV	99.3740, 33.3396, 40.0140
Hunter-Lab	35.1665, 42.2037, -39.2258

Details

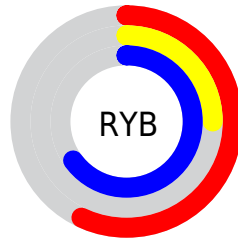
The YIQ color **99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **130.6260, -15.4880, -49.7280**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.6130, 16.3130, 51.2970**, and **40.2050, 17.6420, 54.7460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.4980, 18.3750, 57.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.5490, 13.1970, 41.6850**.

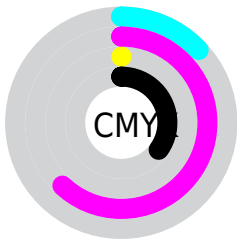
Distribution



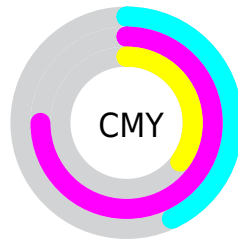
- Red (57%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.3740, 15.4880,
49.7280

■ 99.3740, 15.4880,
49.7280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.3740, 15.4880,
49.7280

■ 153.6130, 16.3130,
51.2970

■ 40.2050, 17.6420,
54.7460

■ 180.8520, 17.1380,
52.8660

■ 29.5810, 10.1710,
41.4590

■ 205.1050, 23.3750,
44.4550

■ 19.6690, 3.5710,
28.9070

■ 221.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

■ 5.6850, -11.6940,
13.6980

■ 238.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 99.3740, 15.4880,
49.7280

■ 99.3740, 15.4880,
49.7280

■ 88.4980, 18.3750,
57.9830

■ 110.5490, 13.1970,
41.6850

■ 77.9100, 20.3910,
65.5030

■ 120.8380, 10.5850,
33.9530

■ 67.0340, 23.2780,
73.7580

■ 132.0130, 8.2940,
25.9100

■ 58.5060, 25.0650,
79.9210

■ 142.8890, 5.4070,
17.6550

■ 153.4770, 3.3910,
10.1350

■ 164.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 175.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

■ 186.4040, -4.6740,
-14.4180

■ 196.9920, -6.6900,
-21.9380

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.5580, -62.0840, 23.8360



99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280



85.9640, 63.8570, 59.7050

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280



93.4830, 54.8390, -19.1850



87.0040, -76.8850, -21.8210

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280



130.6260, -15.4880, -49.7280

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



79.5600, -58.6800, -37.8800



99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280



88.2240, 21.2350, -37.9410

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280



89.7830, 81.1980, 4.2220



70.3720, -38.3200, -54.4480



90.6010, -91.1470, -5.6350

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280



81.1320, 80.6390, 52.9190



70.3720, -38.3200, -54.4480



84.9520, -71.1070, -27.4190

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280



190.2420, 5.9110, 19.5350



88.3570, -39.7090, 20.3150



92.9440, 3.5740, 12.3260



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280



110.8540, 23.9650, 77.8290



102.6460, 37.9090, 45.3730



78.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



51.8550, 22.2240, 70.8320



7.0640, 3.1160, 9.6120

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



96.6040, 54.9220, 28.8900



106.6130, 86.2340, 45.1300



127.3540, -37.9090, -45.3730



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



47.7860, 78.2570, 41.0170



6.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

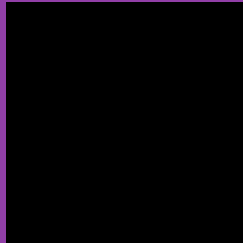
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.3740, 15.4880,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280

Protanopia

87.1110, -74.1870, 17.4050

Deuteranopia

94.8910, -41.6330, 11.1270



Tritanopia

100.6340, 27.8740, 12.4660

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280

Protanomaly

91.5560, -41.4070, 29.0650

Deuteranomaly

96.5720, -21.1410, 25.2190

Tritanomaly

100.3260, 23.4700, 26.2060

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.3020, 5.6820, 18.1780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(145, 63, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 63, 167)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 63, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 63, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(145, 63, 167) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 63, 167) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 63, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 63, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 63, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 63,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.3740, 15.4880, 49.7280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 63, 167) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 63,  
167) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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